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THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO PROGRESSIVE BEE CULTURE.

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PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS C. NEWMAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Planting for Honey.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," is an old but true remark. We were reminded of this, when we noticed the following item in the Chicago Times of this week.

Bee-keepers are reaching the conclusion that to secure the best results they must cultivate honey-plants. Alsike clover is said to be equal to white clover. Buckwheat, basswood, the blackberry, and raspberry are all recommended for bee food. Catnip, motherwort, rape, mustard, sweet clover, and Rocky mountain bee-plant are recommended to be sown in waste places.

Planting for honey is getting to be a popular "song," and should be kept up until it is everywhere "sung"—and acted upon by those who have the care of bees.

The editor of the Daily Times of San Antonio, Texas, has been reading Cook's Manual of the Apiary, and the following is his opinion of it, which we find in the Daily Times of Jan. 8, 1883: "Till we read this book we thought bee-keeping a sort of side pastime, but we are now convinced that bee-keeping requires study and real work. Bees are good servants, but like many other servants they require a good deal of attending to. To those who keep bees this book is a necessity, and the sooner they buy it the better they will be pleased."

New Catalogues.—We have received the following Catalogues and Price Lists for 1883:

Thorburn & Titus, 158 Chambers Street, New York, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Cole & Brothers, Pella, Iowa, Flower and Vegetable Garden Seeds.

R. M. Morrill, Plymouth, Ind., Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

D. S. Given & Co., Hoopeston, Ill., Given Foundation Press and Wiring Machines.

"The Bee and Poultry Magazine," is the new title of the paper published by King, Keith & Co., 14 Park Place, New York. The January number is on our desk and presents a neat appearance. It contains 20 pages devoted to bees and 10 to the Poultry Department. It is published at \$1.25 a year.

Mr. Frank Benton has again removed his residence. This time from Beyrout, Syria, to Athens, Greece—the ancient seat of learning, and mistress of the world.

The Bee-Keepers' Guide published by A. G. Hill, Kendallville, Ind., comes out in pamphlet form with the January number. It is much improved in appearance, and well filled with reading matter about bees.

Special Notice.—We will, hereafter, supply the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for 1883 and Cook's Manual in cloth for \$2.75, or the Monthly and Manual in cloth for \$1.75.

We carefully mail the BEE JOURNAL to every subscriber, but should any be lost in the mails we will cheerfully send another, if notified before all the edition is exhausted.

Another "Kind Suggestion."

The following letter from Dr. A. B. Mason is just received, and as he wants to place the matter before our readers, we will let him "suggest":

DEAR JOURNAL:—On page 33 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1882 under the heading of "A Kind Suggestion," you say, "We are always pleased to receive suggestions or criticisms concerning the BEE JOURNAL, and hence give place to the following," from L. R. Jackson, Fairland, Ind.

"I like the size of the BEE JOURNAL much better than the old, but do not like the advertisements on the first page. We have become accustomed to look on the first page for the valuable editorials, and think the BEE JOURNAL would look much neater with all the advertisements at the back," etc.

When I saw the above I was very much inclined to "suggest," that the first two numbers of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for 1882 were just right in that respect. Although I have several times been tempted to do so, I have not "suggested," but yesterday when getting the BEE JOURNALS for 1882 ready for the bindery, I thought, not out loud, I wish I had influence enough with the "powers that be," at the JOURNAL office to induce them to put the advertisements on the first and last leaves, so they can be removed when we want our JOURNALS bound. I have no use for 208 pages of advertisements in a bound volume that without them has 624 pages. Like Mr. Jackson, I like to see the valuable editorials, but if they are on the first page and that *should* get dirty I do not like it one bit, but if they are on the next leaf I can tear off the defaced one and have the editorials all bright and clean. I have taken the BEE JOURNAL for thirteen years, and except the volume for 1882, have them all nicely bound, and shall be glad when I get through tearing off leaves of advertisements and pasting on the loose leaves ready for the bindery.

A few days since one of your patrons told me he had heard more than a dozen speak of this very matter, so you see I am not alone in this "suggestion," and although many may think as Mr. Jackson does, and say so in the JOURNAL, still I believe if those that think as I do about this, were to hold up their hands we should have the "balance of power."

You know, Mr. Editor, that I do not run a "Growlery," and these are only "suggestions," and wherever the advertising pages may be placed I shall anxiously look each week for the safe arrival of my good old friend, the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, at Wagon Works, Toledo, O.

Jan. 5, 1883. DR. A. B. MASON.

Being satisfied that a "cover" for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL was a thing to be desired, at the beginning of the volume for 1882 we adopted that plan; but several who had become familiar with seeing the editorial matter com-

mence on that page, sent in their "protest," and, as above indicated, we changed the "make up" to suit them—but never changed our mind on the subject—though we try to please as many of our patrons as possible, whether we please ourself or not.

We hardly know now what to do, to test the matter: suppose we give from now till February 1st, to all those who want to "protest" against the change as suggested by Dr. Mason, to do so—and also for "approvals" of the present "make up." In this way we can "put it to vote"—and if we let the readers decide, the majority will "carry the motion," and the minority must be "satisfied." We are willing to do whatever our readers decide—and this is about the only way we can determine the matter. Reader, which way do you vote?

Mr. I. R. Good's Apiary.

The Nappanee, Ind., *News*, thus notices one of the industries of that town, the proprietor of which is well known to our readers:

OUR APIARY.—It is with pleasure that we notice this branch of our industries. It is owned by our neighbor, Mr. I. R. Good, who commenced in the business a few years ago, with a few colonies as an experiment, without any knowledge of the business. But in those few years, by close attention and posting himself, he has again proven the fact that an industrious specialist will always succeed, as his report for this season will show that bee culture will pay. Mr. Good has also become a rearer of the different kinds of queens, in the past year, and has had the best of success in sending them to his many customers in different parts of the United States and Canada, with comparatively no loss, through the mails, with his "Good" candy, as the different bee papers call it, which he makes himself; and from the many compliments he receives, it must be appropriately named.

He expects to be more able to supply his customers the coming season than ever. His report for the season, just closed, shows the following: Commenced the season with 145 colonies, and sold \$1,000 worth of bees and queens. Had over 2,000 pounds of honey. He has in winter quarters 225 strong colonies. We think this rather a good showing, and hope the same success will attend Mr. Good in the future, and we do not hesitate to say that those who deal with him will find him as appropriately named as his bee feed.

We have a few copies of our pamphlet entitled "Bee Culture" left, and have reduced the price from 40 to 25 cents each, or \$2 per dozen.

Do Bees Injure Fruit.

We have long tried to believe that they do not, but the following august authority traveling the rounds of the press, is conclusive evidence:

We once told Mr. Frederick Wilhelm Henerich Whokendmffeschauferponsky, a whole-souled Dutchman of our acquaintance, that bees did not injure fruit at all, when he pitched in and said he knew better, and gave the best argument we ever heard, that bees do injure fruit, in the following words:

"Vounce a long vile ago, ven I first to dis coundry come, I vent into mine abble orchard to glime a bear dree to kit some beaches to make mine vrow a blum budding mit; und ven I kits away up on de tobermost limbs, a hole lot of pees, pees vot come for honey gitten—dwo, dree five thousand of 'em come ven I vas on de highermost pranches, und tey sechtig me all over so pad as never vas, und right before mine vace, too, und I not know vere I am, so I vall town from de lowermost limbs vay so high up, mit von leg on both sides of de bicket vance, und like to stove my outsides in. Vat you say, hey! pees no steal de fruit, ven I ketch 'em at it?"

We do not like to gainsay or resist such positive, convincing facts. We think the entire question may now rest without a quibble on this presentation of the case; it is so pure in language, thought and style, that it should be accepted as a model.

Honey and Beeswax in Russia.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, England gives the following on the results of unfair competition of beeswax with ceresin, in Russia, and its effect upon bee-culture in that country:

Among the latest victims of foreign competition are the bees of Russia. Under the influence of the free importation of a spurious kind of wax called ceresina, manufactured in Austria, the native industry is dwindling at a rate which threatens it with extinction. Of ceresina, which bears the same relation to genuine wax that oleomargarine does to dairy butter, no less than 1,000,000 pounds are annually imported, chiefly for use in the manufacture of tapers, which figure so prominently in all Russian churches. The price of wax has fallen under stress of competition with ceresina from 30 to 17 roubles per pound. At this price bees are regarded as hardly worth their keep, and in one district the honey crop has fallen from 15,000 to 6,000 pounds per annum. By the new tariff an import duty of a rouble a pound has been imposed on ceresina; but, according to the *Moscow Gazette*, it will have to be raised to 10 roubles to give the poor bees a chance.

Ribbon Badges, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

The Markets for Honey.

We have, for a long time, advocated the plan of bringing the producer and seller of honey into a closer bond of union. This would, if carried out to its fullest extent, no doubt, be found greatly to the advantage of the honey-producer, for this reason. Those more likely to understand the demands of consumers are those who are brought into contact with them most; and when settling upon a plan of marketing our crop, nothing could be more advantageous than to have the consumer, the merchant, and the producer all in perfect accord. The consumer to determine what is the most captivating and attractive, the merchant to ascertain the best packages to handle and sell, and the producer to decide upon the best plan to meet the views of the merchant and consumer.

Last summer, we noted the fact that the merchants were now reaching out after the most desirable crops of honey, and that Messrs. Thurber & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Crocker & Blake, of Boston, and others, were in search of fancy articles of honey, and that Mr. Ripley, of the latter firm, had given us a call, to enquire after some of the larger producers of honey. We were very much pleased with Mr. Ripley and his mission, and did all we could to forward it. We have just received the following letter from him, which gives his views of the honey market and will interest our readers:

THOS. G. NEWMAN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* It has been my earnest desire to write and thank you for the many courtesies that I enjoyed at your hands when in Chicago and Toledo, but we have had a good business, and that, to-day, means hard, honest work, and we have devoted ourselves to it to the best of our ability, and neglected you. I will endeavor to atone for past neglect. I have read, with great interest, the honey reports in your valuable journal, and the notice of my being in the West, which you kindly gave me, gave me an acquaintance with the bee-keepers of the country that we never dreamed of proving to us what our personal acquaintance has always shown, that bee-keepers, as a class, are ready and anxious to know anything that will improve their bees or bring them a higher price for their honey, and to accomplish that, what should they do? Subscribe to the *Weekly BEE JOURNAL*. As soon should a sailor go to sea without a compass, an astronomer be without a telescope, as a bee-keeper without the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*.

We have had large consignments of comb honey from the West, and from

New York, and, from letters we have received, know that our consignors are well pleased with their Boston venture. We have had all of J. E. Crane's honey, of Middleburg, Vt., and it has all sold well. In our judgment, it is not well to put the price of any article too high; it drives trade away and it takes one season to make it popular again. We have noted, with anxiety, the discussion about the half-pound section, and find that the demand is credited to come from Boston, and we want to set ourselves right with producers in the matter.

In the first place, we want it distinctly understood that we do not advise any one to use the half-pound section exclusively. Mr. F. C. Benedict expresses our views on the subject perfectly in your issue of Jan. 3. No producer can afford to use half-pound sections exclusively. One-pound sections are small enough to please 95 out of 100, and producers must respond in this proportion. We sold J. C. Newman & Sons, W. S. Benedict and F. C. Benedict's half-pound sections, and rendered 30 cents per pound for all, and could have sold more, but the demand is limited.

Some dealers say they are too small; others say, one-pound sections are too small, and it is only for the variety that we may sell every man who comes along and wants honey.

Our demand for extracted honey is limited, and we are not able to get over 10c. per pound. Our demand for honey is falling off, and our advice to all is to market your honey early, be the crop large or small. What we mean by early is, before January 1.

Yours Respectfully,

FRANK L. RIPLEY,
of Crocker & Blake.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 6, 1883.

Honey in the Rocks.

The *Baltimore Sun*, gives the following, to illustrate the provident sagacity of bees. It says that in the mountains of old Virginia there is a mammoth natural bee hive, and that a lot of courageous youths captured the fort, killed the inhabitants and plundered the stronghold. It is a fine story, but lacks confirmation, and should be strongly doubted, unless more evidence is produced than that given by the reporter of the *Sun*. But here is the item.

Bee-trees are found widely scattered through the woods, and honey hunters make a business of felling trees, to which they trace the flight of bees. But now bee-rocks are being found where, in broad horizontal clefts, these industrious insects have for years been adding swarm to swarm, and accumulating vast yearly surplus stores of honey. The cells being hermetically sealed, the fluid never crystallizes; and floral bee pasture so abounds from February to December that not half the winter stores are consumed before spring flowers cover the heather and invite the bees to

feast on fresher sippings. The over-provident workers make no account of accumulations, but go on storing the same over-supplies year after year—a rare instance of imperfect sagacity.

For fifteen years people have observed bees flying towards the highest peak of the Butte mountain summit, 2,000 feet above their camp in Tehama county. They called it the mammoth bee hive. In October, a party of courageous youths undertook to climb the rocky ascent and make a raid on the great hive. They found what they expected, and proceeded to drill holes and blow up the rock. Instantly they were enveloped in a dense cloud of bees. Stung in every part, inside their underclothes included, they fled in dismay, and spent the night in repairing damages and preparing to renew the onslaught on the morrow, when, after a battle of three hours, they achieved a victory and captured the stronghold. The dead bees would have filled several grain sacks. The plunder consisted of one solid mass of honey in the comb, 5 feet long by 2½ feet by 3 feet in depth.

What Bees do in Georgia.

The Monroe, Ga., *Advertiser* gives the following account of an interview had by its reporter, with Mr. Wilder, abee-keeper of that locality:

"How is your apiary coming on?" we asked Mr. Frank Wilder.

"My bees are getting on nicely but they have not gathered honey to amount to anything in the last few weeks. The storm of the ninth of September seemed to stop the honey flow in some way or the other. At any rate my bees have not obtained much honey since then."

"Have you sold many bees this year?"

"Not a great many bees, but quantities of honey. I have made enough on my apiary to pay the provision bill of my family this year, and also the expenses of my farm."

We expressed surprise at this statement, but Mr. Wilder assured us it is a fact. "What is the biggest yield you have had this year from a hive?"

"I have one hive, from which I obtained three hundred and fifty pounds. I would not take \$50 for that colony. That is the biggest yield I ever heard of, except in one case. There is a man in Texas who reports seven hundred pounds as the product of one colony in one year. That is enormous and I never heard the like before."

"I have now fifty hives," continued Mr. Wilder, "and I cannot attend to them and do my other business. I believe I lost a thousand pounds of honey in September, by not being able to attend to the bees when they needed it. I intend to bring out a young man from Ohio next spring—if I can get the right sort of one—and put him in charge of my apiary; I am satisfied that I can make a deal of money by it."

CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

Bee Be-ing Busy.

I love to see the active bee,
I love to watch the hive;
When sun is hot, it flingers not,
But seems the more alive.

'Mid summer heat the honey sweet,
It gathers while it may;
In tiny drops nor ever stops,
To daily time in play.

From sundry lands with various bands,
Steady to instinct true;
Slight varied task or odds of haste,
It keeps one end in view.

With right good will and wondrous skill,
It doth to work attend;
Each little cell is shaped so well,
That none its work could mend.

I hear it come, I love its hum,
Flying from flower to flower;
While to its store a little more,
Adding from hour to hour.

Example bright, its happy flight,
Presents to all around;
This lesson good if understood,
Is in its habits found.

Just so should I myself employ,
My proper work to mind;
Look for some sweet in all I meet,
And store up all I find.

Toronto, Canada.

S.

For the American Bee Journal.

Who Shall Keep Bees?

DR. C. C. MILLER, 171-202.

Before me lies a letter from one who says: "As I have been troubled with an inflammation of the lungs for many years, I have been advised by prominent physicians to abandon my profession and work on a farm. But as I am no farmer and would be unable to earn my living off a farm, I thought I would ask you, as an expert in this line, if it would be profitable to invest in an apiary, where to get the best bees," etc., etc.

It is painful to think that to this and similar inquiries we can give no reply that we can feel sure may not mislead. To 9 out of 10 of every such persons it would be a real kindness to dissuade with all our power, while, perhaps, 1 out of 20, or 50, might be urged to embark in apistical pursuits to the abandonment of all others. But it is no easy matter to determine who may be the 20th or 50th one, hence it is a very difficult matter to give any honest advice without an intimate acquaintance with all the circumstances of the inquirer. I have blamed the editors of our bee papers in that the drift of the contents of such papers was to show the bright side only of bee-keeping, thus inducing into the business many not adapted to it, much to their after regret.

But I am not sure that the papers are at all to blame. All they can do is to publish such items of information as

come within their reach, and most of us like much better to send in reports of our successes than of our failures. It is quite flattering to my vanity to report: "I have, this year, commenced with 174 colonies, increased to 202, and taken over 8 tons of comb honey." Would I be as prompt to send in a report like the following: "This year I devoted my time exclusively to bees, commenced the season with 200 or more colonies; diminished by loss and doubling up, so that I had 162 colonies in the fall, and took, in all, 58 pounds of honey. By means of the business I am \$1,000 poorer than I was a year ago." Would the latter report be as much noticed and copied as the former? The former is a correct report of my success this year. The latter is just as correct a report of my failure two years previous, and I have no assurance that I may not have a similar report to make the coming year. In view of such possibilities, it is safe to advise that no one should go into bee-keeping, and give up all other business, until he has saved up enough ahead to support him at least one year without any income.

But suppose I hear of one who makes a success of bee-keeping, year after year, with never a failure, who has made thousands of dollars at it. Do I not hear of others who have made many more thousands in other pursuits? Shall I, then, give up bees and adopt the other pursuit? But you say, "It takes capital in other business and one can make a start with only a single colony of bees." Yes, you can make a start but you cannot make a living with a single colony, and with the price of it you can also make a start in merchandise, and, within a week, a friend was telling me of an acquaintance in New York whose net income from merchandising, the previous year, was a third of a million. "Oh yes," you say, "but the merchant had years of preparation, and special talent in his line of business."

Now, if you think no preparation and no special talent is needed to succeed with bees, you are decidedly in error. It is true, you can invest in bees to the extent of your capital, with no knowledge of the business, and so you can in merchandise, with a probability of losing in one as well as the other. As we are talking confidentially, I do not mind giving you a bit of my own experience. I am by no means as successful as many others, yet for the past more than 20 years I have been studying up the business, practicing and experimenting as much as I could whilst in other business; reading all the books and papers I could get about bee-keeping, and through all those years lying awake many a night, hour after hour, studying up plans for better success in the apiary. I have not yet reached that point where unsolved problems in bee culture are not plenty enough to baffle me. I am quite inclined to believe that those who have been the most successful in bee culture, if they had used their ability with the same enthusiasm in any other pursuit, would not fail of

success in that pursuit. In my own case, so far as financial success is concerned, I think I should be better off in this world's goods to-day if I had never kept bees. During the few years in which I have made it my exclusive business, I have made far less money than I did at other business in the same number of years previous. But, with my present views, I prefer it to any other business, because I can live in the country, be out-doors, have better health, be much of the time with my family, and I do not know of any other business I like so well. There is hard work in it, in spite of all that is said about it being nice for feeble invalids. The man that takes care of enough bees to make a living, will find he earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.

After all I have said, there are some who will find bee-keeping the most desirable of all pursuits. If you find it has so much fascination for you that you can take delight in lying awake nights studying about it, that you can stoically take the stings, even if they do sometimes wrench from you a groan; that you can come in at night during the busy season wet with sweat from head to foot and so tired that you ache all over, and not feel disheartened, and have, withal, tact and talent enough to conquer difficulties as they arise, then get the best weekly bee paper and if you can get some monthlies all the better; get a small number of colonies and grow into the business, or, better still, serve an apprenticeship with some practical bee-keeper and gain in one year the experience of many. Other questions as to kinds of bees, etc., you will find fully discussed in the papers and books (do not forget to get a good book), and I need not take time with them here. My chief aim has been to show some phases of the subject not generally dwelt upon.

Marengo, Ill.

For the American Bee Journal.

The New Small Sections.

DR. G. L. TINKER.

Since sending you the article on the half-pound section I have received a letter from Mr. Manum on the subject and he thinks a section $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ will hold over one-half pound and that it should hold a little less than one-half pound, if anything, to suit the dealers. I then made little boxes to hold about the amount of comb honey that would be built in the several sizes given below, allowing one-fourth inch for passage ways on three sides of the comb, and, after filling and weighing, found that the size $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ would hold about $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, the size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and the size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ would hold just the one-half pound. Each size includes the weight of the section, which is about half an ounce.

I think that the section should weigh as nearly the half-pound as possible, and would therefore think it best to change the figures in the article to read, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$.

The size $3\frac{3}{4}$ I sent you a sample of is as small as will look well, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ off will not make much difference in looks. I first made two sizes, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ and the one sent to you. I found the former a little too small and the latter a little too large, but thought it better to be as large as possible on account of the looks even though it would weigh a plump half-pound.

I have just read Mr. Heddon's article and find that he takes quite the same view that I do about the half-pound sections being 2 inches thick. If reduced to a size to hold just one-half pound the honey would not look well in any shape that it could be made, either in the section or cut out on the table.

New Philadelphia, O., Jan. 5, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Northern Michigan Convention.

Robertson's Hall, Pewamo, Michigan, Oct. 10, 1882.—One o'clock p. m. The fifth annual Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Convention was called to order, and, in the absence of President Roop, Vice President George W. Stanton, was called to the chair. Roll of members called and a fair number answered to the call.

The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and adopted as read.

Verbal reports were made by vice-presidents, Geo. W. Stanton, W. S. Pierson and J. H. Robertson, no others being present. President Roop, not being present, and no report being on hand, his report was passed for the time.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary and enrollment of new members was taken, enumerating thirteen at the opening. A recess was taken, after which it was resolved that the election of officers be postponed until, and made a special order of business to-morrow, at 10 a. m. J. H. Robertson drew up a list of subjects for discussion which was submitted and adopted.

The first subject was opened by J. H. Robertson, upon the "Best Race of Bees," who approved of home-bred Italians, and that hybrids were not objectionable as workers. He had reared from 300 to 400 queens this season, from home-bred queens of imported mothers; he has some Holyland bees, but sees no advantage in their introduction; has seen the Cyprian bees at Prof. A. J. Cook's, at Lansing, and, from what he saw of them, he thinks that they are bad to sting and are irritable. He thinks he has secured a good strain of bees from home-bred queens, especially strong to endure our winters.

O. R. Goodno spoke of his results with blacks, hybrids and Italians; he has always had the best results from hybrids; he avoids breeding black queens, but an Italian queen that produces hybrids is not objectionable. Has had the Cyprian and Hungarian bees, but too late in the season to test them and they died that winter.

Mrs. A. M. Sanders' experience was favorable toward hybrids. She bought

two colonies of Italians and two of blacks, and her hybrids did the best. From one colony of hybrids she had secured four crates of honey, 40 lbs. each, and one swarm, and from the swarm she had one crate of honey. She has no pure Italians now.

Mr. Robertson, in regard to the disposition of bees, says he has had just as cross pure Italians as he ever did hybrids.

W. S. Pierson had no experience with the new races of bees, but is of the impression that Cyprians are more cross than the blacks. He finds advantage in the Italians clustering on combs much better than the blacks, and concludes that Italians are good enough for him.

O. R. Goodno said he could subdue any colony with a good smoker, so that it will remember it and be submissive to handle afterwards. That was his experience two years ago with his best hybrid colony, and again this year, and he sees no injurious results from subduing them.

Mr. Robertson prefers the American bred queens. He does not keep queens over two years, unless they are of extra quality.

Mrs. Sanders had a queen over 4 years old, and considered her good yet.

Mr. Robertson thinks that in many cases where there is a queen 4 years or more old, there is another queen in the same hive, as he has found several instances where two queens occupied the same hive.

Mr. Robertson moved that it be the sense of this meeting that we rest content with Italian bees without the introduction of other races. Carried.

The next subject was "How To Breed Them," and was opened by Mr. Robertson upon his method of rearing queens. He gave the following plan: First, select the best colonies to breed from, remove one or more frames from the center of the hive and insert new combs or cards of foundation for the queens to lay in, and when full of eggs, he selected other strong colonies from which he took all unsealed larva and the queens, and, after eggs had been laid in the new combs, from which he wished to rear queens, in 4 days he cut off about one inch from the entire bottom of the new comb and passed his knife blade down through the sides of the comb and inserted the card in the middle of the hive, which he had prepared to rear the cells in, and from 60 to 70 cells would be started, and after 4 days he sorted out the best cells, not leaving more than from 8 to 12, at the most, of the cells, and the bees would carry the royal jelly from those destroyed to those retained, and those queens would hatch in 16 days from time the card was inserted; sometimes in 15 days. He would remove this card containing the ripe queen cells to his lamp nursery at 15 or 16 days, as the weather might be, and prepare nuclei, at same time, to receive the queens, and as fast as hatched he introduced queens to them; and where queens were not wanted sufficient to require a lamp nursery, he described how he made a wire frame that would go inside the hive to receive the card containing the cells; brushing off all

the bees and inserting the same in the wire frame. This being in the center of the hive would receive the proper temperature the queens should have to hatch; and with this frame in the middle of the hive, the sides could be covered with separate quilts and a woolen blanket over the wire frame, it could be visited without disturbing the bees in the hive, and, as the queens hatched, be removed to nuclei.

After Mr. Robertson's interesting description as to how to rear queens, it was agreed to adopt and try it next season. The convention then adjourned until 7 p. m.

At 7 p. m. the convention was called to order by Vice President Stanton. The first subject in order was "The Best Frame for all Purposes, Including the Hive."

Mr. Robertson spoke in favor of the Langstroth frame and against the Galup and advanced the theory that, for wintering, bees on the Langstroth frame worked their way from end to end of the frames, and, in a long continued cold spell in winter, did not have to move from frame to frame as they did in shorter frames, but only move along on the same; and for shipping, he liked them much the best.

Mr. Goodno has both deep and shallow frames in use, and much prefers the deep to the shallow ones, for convenience in handling, and for wintering, with a stick under the quilt to form a passage way, and prefers 3 pieces of bent hoop under the quilt to a straight stick, which has always served as passage ways for bees to pass from one comb to the other. All the Langstroth hives he had seen have a closed bottom board, which he dislikes, for many reasons. One is, in spring, when set out, he likes to clean out under the frames, and, with a movable bottom board, he can replace it with a clean, dry one, which is better than the old one; and with a movable bottom board any hive may be used as a second story, while without, you must have an extra set of upper stories. In very hot weather, in summer, he has had bees cluster outside, so as to cover one end and side two inches deep with bees, and if it had a movable bottom board he could raise one side, the east side is his choice where they face the south; by giving them ventilation they will at once go to work in racks, upper stories, or wherever he wishes them to.

W. S. Pierson has experimented with several different hives, has bought American and improved Langstroths; has tried the latter 2 seasons and cannot say he likes it and never will make any more; he likes a hive best similar to Mr. Roop's.

Mrs. B. Chapman inquires how to prevent moths from getting into hives? That they got in her black colonies. Answered by Mr. Robertson, that moths would not trouble Italians and if they were kept strong they would drive them out. Mrs. Chapman keeps but few bees and uses a deep frame and likes it, only lost a few bees a year ago last winter, and wintered on deep frames.

C. S. Wolcott likes a medium frame similar to Mr. Doolittle's.

Mr. C. Case favors deep frames; wintered successfully in 1880-1 in deep frames.

Mr. Goodno likes deep short frames, and wants the entrance in the end of the hive, with frames crosswise, and thinks them more convenient to close up weak colonies in the spring with division boards, and with frames crosswise of the hive, each acts as a division for the wind and cold that comes in at the entrance, while, with a long frame, running lengthwise, any cold that goes in at the entrance will go through to the back end.

Mr. Robertson has no weak colonies in the spring, he draws from the strong ones and keeps them all strong; any queen who cannot keep her colony from dwindling in spring is not worth a cent.

Mr. Goodno has a queen which has done well this season, that was doubled up a year ago last spring. Six weak ones put into the 7th and this is the original queen that was in the 7th hive, and after they were doubled a week or ten days they were no stronger than the original colony.

Mrs. Sanders has had similar experience with queens that allowed their colonies to dwindle in the spring and afterward proved to be prolific. She has both square and long frames, and likes the square frames best; still, this year, she has had the best results from the Langstroth frame; but they were her best bees. She has wintered bees in both, and has no choice.

The frames used by the members present are as follows. It was agreed to let the results be shown, another year.

	Size of Frame.	No. of Col.
George W. Stanton, Sheridan,.....	11x12.....	51
Mrs. A. M. Sanders,.....	11x12.....	50
Miss F. A. Bellamy, Ionia,.....	Lang.....	30
B. Chapman, South Boston,.....	".....	18
Henry Jones, Chesaning,.....	".....	31
L. A. Balch, Lyons,.....	square.....	28
Orren Martin, Carson City,.....	Lang.....	42
O. R. Goodno,.....	10x10.....	65
Day Spaulding, Pewamo,.....	Lang.....	16
H. Peck, Saranac,.....	11x11 1/2.....	14
R. B. Corrisa, St. Johns,.....	11x11 1/2.....	24
Byron Wightman, Sheridan,.....	11x12.....	5
W. S. Pierson, Eureka,.....	11x13 1/2.....	70
G. M. Barney, Carson City,.....	10x10.....	66
Jacob Bessey, Ionia,.....	Lang.....	29
B. Osborn, St. Johns,.....	11x12.....	90
Henry A. Rogers, Orange,.....	Lang.....	15

Do not know how many of each, or how many in all Mr. J. H. Robertson has, and at a later date, Dec. 6th, the secretary has still been unable to obtain the above information from Mr. Robertson.

Seven hundred colonies were represented at the convention; of which 186 were in Langstroth hives and 514 in square or deep frames. Under the circumstances that there was such a variety of frames represented by the members present, no frame could be unanimously adopted by this convention.

Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1882, 10 a. m., the convention was called to order. President Roop still being absent, and Vice President Stanton being called away, Vice President J. H. Robertson took the chair. The hour having arrived at which the election of officers was to be taken up, it was resolved to elect by acclamation. George W.

Stanton, of Sheridan, was elected president for the ensuing year. The following Vice Presidents were nominated and elected. 1st Vice President, Francisco A. Palmer, of McBride; 2nd, L. S. Benham, Alma; 3rd, C. S. Wolcott, St. Johns; 4th, Frank Gleason, Lyons; 5th, Miss F. A. Bellamy, Ionia. It was resolved that the office of secretary and treasurer be embodied in one. O. R. Goodno, of Carson City, was elected secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

The convention waived the order of discussion and listened to an interesting speech from a Mr. James H. Eaton, of Bluffton, Allen Co., Ohio, who had come some miles out of his way to attend the convention and could stay but a short time. He gave us some very interesting ideas upon foul brood, and that the use of rock salt was a good, if not an effectual, remedy for the same; to be given to the bees where they could have free access to it, and that rock salt was better than any other, being more pure, and when used no bees were effected by foul brood. We all regretted his short stay as much more might have been learned from him.

"Prospects of Bee-Keeping" was the next subject taken up. Mr. Robertson said that we had encouraging prospects for the future; our honey was being sought for, and purchasers come to us to buy, while in the past we had to find our market ourselves; honey was being used by many families who had not heretofore used it, and he advocated extracted honey to be put up in 50 or 100 lb. kegs, and that his orders are increasing for that sort of package; he had no honey on hand, so great was the demand for such packages. He had realized \$10.50 for 100 lb. packages, and \$6.50 for 50 lb. packages.

W. S. Pierson said that at these meetings was the place to learn how to put up our honey and how to market it, and all should labor to drive out the cheap honey and all try to get honey up in better shape, whether it be extracted or comb. He has been engaged in the business several years and tries to produce good honey and has been able to sell his extracted at 15 cts.; he thinks we ought to make it a point to place honey, implements, and every thing used in our business, on exhibition at conventions, that we may compare, note, and profit thereby. Let each one bring the plants of his section that produce honey.

O. R. Goodno had found new and desirable market for his extracted honey to be used in the manufacture of tobacco, and, if it proved successful, would be used to a great extent in the place of glycerine which cost the manufacturer of tobacco 28 cts. per lb., while the honey, at, say 10 cts., which would be much more profitable, as it retains its weight while being manufactured, and being double or treble its cost after being placed in the goods, cannot help being more profitable to the consumers of the tobacco. Also inquiries are being made for extracted honey to sweeten grape wine, and, if it produces the flavor anticipated, they will be able to use all the honey

that Michigan can produce. He thinks that in the near future, extracted honey will be what all will try to produce, and that the prospects never were better for bee-keepers than at present.

The subject of "Wintering" was then taken up. Mr. Robertson, anticipating a severe, cold winter, advocates cutting down or doubling up and make all colonies strong. He winters in the cellar and looks after the bees every day during winter, and has water in cellar all the while, and all his bees have to winter on is June or July honey; but little or no fall honey.

Mr. Goodno gave his method of chaff packing, but should try wintering both in and out of doors. He thought bees, as a general thing, were in good condition for wintering; all preparation for wintering ought to have been made by this, though his had not been prepared as yet.

As several of the members were soon obliged to leave on the train to reach home on the same day, and desiring to know where the next convention would be held, it was voted that the next convention be held at Sheridan, Montcalm Co., Mich., on the second Tuesday and Wednesday of October, 1883.

Further, on preparing bees for winter. Mr. Goodno does not like to have bees disturbed after this date.

Mr. C. Case gave his method, and said his bees were already prepared for winter; he puts them in cellar early, and crowds the combs so closely that the honey cannot granulate, owing to the warmth of the bees.

Mr. Pierson had some bees already prepared in chaff for winter. No one doubted but what all bees should be prepared early for winter.

"Best Method of Securing a Large Crop of Honey, Weather Permitting." Mr. N. S. Pierson had been rearing bees many years and had invested in several patent hives, but all have been too complicated, and worthless. Since the invention of the extractor some have tried to extract all the honey the bees made, and it has given the extractor a bad name. The extractor is all right in its place, but do not rob the bees; give them a plenty, and, before extracting, let the bees cap at least two-thirds of the comb. He had 43 colonies this spring, and ran 8 of them for extracted honey and got 657 lbs.; found 2 upper stories with brood in them, and made colonies of them. He obtained in all 2,000 lbs. of honey.

Others spoke upon the subject but nothing practical was brought out. The convention took a recess for dinner.

At 1 p. m. the convention was called to order by Vice Pres. J. H. Robertson, Pres. Roop not having appeared. L. S. Benham, of Alma, Mich., sent in his report for the year, with regrets that he could not attend, which was as follows: Spring count 28, increase 43, queens reared 75, honey extracted 1,800 lbs., honey in comb 200 lbs.

Mrs. A. M. Sanders, of Sheridan, Mich., reported as follows: I had 50 colonies in the spring and sold one, leaving 49 for the summer's work; I increased to 80 and obtained 3,000 lbs.

of comb honey, mostly white, and 500 lbs. extracted. I worked my bees on Mr. Doolittle's plan of spreading the brood and stimulating with uncapped honey in the spring. It was very late in the season before I could safely disturb the brood combs, but when raspberries were in bloom, the hives were crowded with brood and bees and they went immediately into the crates. We had no basswood and at no time during this season has there been a flow of honey, but they got enough from clover to keep them at work in the crates until the buckwheat bloomed; the fall run lasted about 10 days. Mrs. Sanders has invented a bee-feeder which met with favor by all present. It is hoped that she will put it in use and give us further reports.

Mr. Goodno reported that he had 25 colonies in the yard in spring, increased by early nuclei 13; natural swarms 1; bought 16 colonies in August, set up 5 nuclei on Sept. 16, for experiment, other parties added 2 colonies, late in fall, to the yard, so there are 62 hives with bees in under my care, and have secured 2,000 lbs. of honey, really from the 25 colonies in the spring.

Mr. Robertson gave his plan of working bees in upper stories, by taking 2 cards from the lower story and placing in the second story, filling the lower with foundation, and then extracting from upper story. He strongly advocated extracted, instead of comb honey, which is demonstrated by the fact that he has not secured a single crate of comb honey this season.

G. M. Barney reported his success, starting with 34 colonies in the spring and increased to 66; had many more swarms but put them back; he could have had 100 colonies had he not put the swarms back; had secured 30 crates of comb honey, which would average 30 lbs. each and 2 bbls. of extracted honey.

The question drawer was then opened. The first question was "The Best Method of Rearing Queens," asked by some one who was not present at the time Mr. Robertson gave his plan. As there might be others present who did not hear his explanation, he gave it again, which was appreciated by all present.

Second question: "What Will be the best Method of Marketing our Surplus Honey in Future?" was replied to by Mr. Goodno by referring to the openings lately found and by exhausting our home market first, which is yearly increasing.

Third question: "Wintering Bees by Burying in the Ground." Replied to by Mr. Robertson, who had much experience in that way, and considered it more expensive than by preparing a cellar, and not so safe a plan.

The hour having nearly arrived at which it was necessary to adjourn, the secretary was requested to make a note of such articles as were placed on exhibition, which consisted of a smoker from Scovell & Anderson, of Columbus, Kas., one each of 3 sizes of T. F. Bingham's smokers, and a fine collection of honey-producing plants exhibited by J. H. Robertson and Isaac A. Balch, including a fair specimen of the noted Simson honey plant, and

it was resolved that each member of this society, at the next meeting, bring something in the way of bee-keepers' supplies, honey, honey-plants, wax or fixtures, to place on exhibition.

The convention was liberally attended, there being from 25 to 60 persons present at all its sessions, and our roll gives upward of 20 active members.

Before adjournment it was unanimously resolved, that this convention tender its thanks to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Balch and others, for their generous hospitality.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be extended to Mr. J. H. Robertson for the use of the hall for this meeting.

Adjourned to meet at Sheridan, Montcalm Co., Mich., on the second Tuesday and Wednesday of October, 1883.

O. R. GOODNO, Sec.

For the American Bee Journal.

Prevention of After-Swarms.

R. DART.

To prevent my bees from casting but one swarm each during the season, has caused me to try about everything recommended in this line of bee-keeping. You advised me, Mr. Editor, last summer, to change hives, giving the old colony a new stand, leaving the new one on the old stand. Out of 19 changed in this way, 4 cast second swarms; the next 10 that swarmed I served in this way: I moved the old colony a few feet from the stand and placed a new hive on the old stand, ran in my swarm, from the swarm-catcher, then drew my frames from the old swarm, shaking them in front of the new hive, thereby getting all the young bees that could not fly out with the swarm, leaving only bees enough in the old colony (say one pint) to protect the brood; set the old hive off on a new stand. Out of ten served in this way, not one cast a second swarm, but became strong and did fine work in the sections.

I do not stop to clip queen-cells, when the first queen is hatched; in 8 days there is not bees enough to send off a second swarm, the other cells are destroyed, and the swarming is over.

You may say this is too much work, but it is only a few minutes' work, and if your other work is driving you, put the old hive to one side and shake out the young bees any time of the day, or next day; it keeps all of the colonies strong and does not reduce them with after swarming, when the young brood is all hatched out.

Another experiment I have tried, with perfect success in this line, is, if you wish no further increase of colonies, when you are shaking out the young bees in front of the new colony, shake them all out, cut out all of the queen-cells, put on the sections, and have the next swarm in it, and keep on in this way.

I am using the Bailey swarm-catcher. It is quickly placed in position, in front of the hive, at the starting out of the swarm; and in a very

few minutes the swarm is all in, ready for hiving. By using the catcher, you can keep your bees from acting cross, through the swarming season. No trees to climb and no limbs to cut off. A swarm-catcher saves more than one-half of the work, if you let bees swarm naturally. We are expected to give our bees care and attention through the swarming season and honey harvest. If we do not, we get but little or nothing in return.

Ripon, Wis., Jan. 5, 1883.

Scott Co., Iowa, Convention.

The Davenport Democrat of January 7th contains the following notice of the meeting:

The largest meeting of bee-keepers ever known in this county, was held at the Court House yesterday afternoon. It occurred in pursuance of a small meeting held a fortnight since. Thirty-two persons who are interested in the production of honey as a business were present when the meeting was called to order. After some discussion, it was decided to organize a Society forthwith and elect permanent officers, which the meeting proceeded to do, as follows: President, I. V. McCagg; Vice President, George L. Gast; Secretary, J. J. Nagel; Treasurer, Israel Hall; Executive Committee, Enoch Mead, Ed. R. Wright and Philip Earhart.

A letter from B. F. Little, of Fayette county, was read. In it the writer gave his summer experience with bees, and then strongly urged that the association be organized so as to cover Eastern Iowa, and that meetings be held in different places for the convenience and benefit of members. This letter brought up the question as to whether the society should be a local one or a district one; and at last it was decided to make its jurisdiction local, christen it the Scott County Bee-keepers' Association, and fix the initiation fee at fifty cents per member. Then the roll of membership was signed by the following named apiarists: I. V. McCagg, Israel Hall, J. J. Nagel, E. R. Wright, John Madden, Enoch Mead, P. Earhart, Geo. L. Gast, Emil Magnus, H. O. Stacy, Wm. Goos, Wm. Gromoll, C. Rock, John D. Fish, Fred T. Fish, Phil. Osborne, R. J. Osborne, N. C. Wilson, Wm. Rigg, John L. Cameron, C. L. Newberry, C. M. Emeis, Joseph W. Churchill, M. A. Collins.

Twenty-four members is a goodly number for a beginning, especially as about every section of the county is represented in the muster-roll. An experience meeting was then in order.

Mr. Phil Osborne made a statement concerning the apiary of Osborne Brothers, at Le Claire. The spring count was 73 colonies, which produced 5,000 pounds of comb honey and 800 pounds of extracted honey. The bees increased to 140 colonies. They winter one-half in the cellar, and the rest on the summer stands, protecting them a little with straw.

Mr. Earhart had 15 colonies in the spring of 1882, and has 40 now. He secured 1,600 pounds of honey.

Mr. J. J. Nagel had 90 colonies last spring, and has 165 now; and the yield of honey has reached 10,000 pounds; half of which is sold and half is on hand, but there is demand for all.

The question was here raised upon the keeping qualities of honey, Mr. Gast and Mr. McCagg both stating honey did not spoil on their hands, but was good from one to three years, which covered their experience, after taking from the hives, or when first gathered.

Mr. E. R. Wright had 70 colonies in spring and 183 in the fall, with a crop of 6,430 pounds of comb honey, in two-pound sections. He favored natural swarming, and winters his bees altogether on summer stands.

Mr. C. M. Emeis stated that he had 41 colonies in the spring, which yielded 1,605 pounds of comb honey. He favored the black bees over the Italian bees.

The secretary was requested to correspond with Mr. Newman, the editor of the BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, for a lecture to be delivered at the next meeting of the association.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday, February 21st, for a two days' session, the object being an exchange of views and getting hold of the best methods of bee culture.

Connecticut Farmer.

Popular Interest in Bee-Keeping.

H. L. JEFFREY.

The interest in bee-keeping is in a growing condition. The meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture has given by its helping hand an influence to the efforts of the bee-keeping fraternity that is not only an encouragement to try to spread practical information on apiculture, but the movement has inspired hesitating bee-keepers with confidence that the present method adopted by the practical apiarist is not to be classed among the patent humbugs of the many patent hives and impracticable appliances of most of the past thirty years.

The inquiries of the many waking up bee-keepers present plainly showed that the earnest taking up of apicultural pursuits would soon supply the local market with one of the richest and most healthful delicacies of vegetable production. Not only as a delicacy is honey considered in many places but it is used nearly as freely as butter. This one fact shows that before long it may be considered in our own State as much an object of industry and equally as profitable as either the growing of small fruits or any other article of food not considered to be a staple article like flour, meat or potatoes.

Many will doubtless say, I do not believe it. But look at this fact. In 1881 two and one-half tons of honey (not guess work, but actual weight) were produced in a part of Litchfield and Fairfield counties, where in 1880 there was not 250 pounds—that is a marketable article. The yield was more the past season than 1881, and

to-day not a pound is left on hand and the demand is yet unsupplied in those localities and in every place I know of the demand is greater than the supply, and as the supply increases the demand also increases in a perceptibly greater degree than the increase.

If those keeping bees do not want to have apiculturists from abroad run in their product and thereby shut out the local producer, if the watchword is to be Nutmegs first, then we Nutmegs must grate out a greater supply than has been grated in the last fifty years. Just let's hear you go to grating immediately and get all ready for an early spring beginning.

Woodbury, Conn.

Western Michigan Convention.

The Western Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association met at Supervisors' Hall, Grand Rapids, Nov. 29, 1882, at 1:30 p. m. President W. H. Walker in the chair.

The secretary being absent, L. S. Benham read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, W. H. Walker, Berlin; Vice Presidents, J. J. Dodge, of Otawa; T. M. Cobb, of Kent; Silas Remington, of Ionia; George C. Younge, of Muskegon; Treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Covey, of Coopersville; Secretary, F. S. Covey, Coopersville.

On motion of Willson Millard, the meeting discussed the subject of wintering bees, with the view of determining the best methods, out-of-doors or cellars.

Then followed a discussion on the different honey plants; perforated zinc as a division-board, and the width of sections; nearly all agreeing that $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches would be wide enough where separators are not used.

The discussions on the different subjects were interesting and instructive, but as many could not attend the following day, on account of Thanksgiving, on motion of the secretary, F. M. Cobb was elected delegate to the State convention, and the Association adjourned to meet at the same place in the last week in April, 1883.

F. S. COVEY, Sec.

Coopersville, Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

Comb or Extracted Honey.

J. L. STRONG.

This is a question that has interested me for a number of years past, and, although my experience differs somewhat from that of most of my fellow bee-keepers, as to the relative amount of comb and extracted honey produced, never having been able to obtain twice as much extracted as comb honey in a season.

In the season of 1878 I obtained 175 lbs. of extracted honey from one colony, and 98 lbs. of comb from another. The comb honey was sold at 20 cents per lb. and the extracted at 10 cents, making a difference of \$6.65 in favor

of the extracted honey. The bees had to build their combs in both instances, that being before I used comb foundation, simply using starters of natural comb.

But, with the free use of foundation during the past season, the result has been different. This season I have taken, from one of my best colonies, 199 lbs. of comb honey, and from another colony, worked for extracted honey, I have taken 152 lbs. of extracted and 25 lbs. of comb honey. This, at the present retail price, 20 cents for comb and 15 cents for extracted honey, would make a difference of \$12 in favor of the production of comb honey.

Now, admitting the cost of each to be the same, which I think to be about right, when we offset the extra labor of extracting with the cost of sections to hold the comb honey, this is hardly a fair example of the relative amount, for the colony that produced the comb honey was located on the river bottom, with groves of natural trees all around them, covered with honey dew, while the one that produced the extracted honey were located in the town and had to work on white clover or fly over half a mile to reach the timber.

There is one thing that I have noticed, to my great delight, and that is the greatly increasing demand for extracted honey in my home market. I think that the day is not far distant when extracted honey, in its purity, will be a staple article and command as good a price in our home markets as comb honey. To this end all apiarists should labor, and use their utmost influence; for it is so much more desirable to handle, in every way, and is much better for the consumer.

Clarinda, Iowa, Jan. 4, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Introducing Queens, Honey Crop, etc.

J. M. A. MILLER.

On the 1st of May last, I had 22 good colonies of Italian bees. In May and June they hardly held their own; on the 1st of July they commenced swarming, and, on the 20th of August I had sold two swarms, retained 8, several had gone to parts unknown, and I had, then, on hand, 56 good colonies.

On July 6, a swarm came out about 9 o'clock a. m. and settled on an apple tree while I was busy getting ready for harvest; at 10, they left; was gone till 12:15 m., when they returned and went into the parent hive. A few days later a swarm came out about noon and settled on an apple tree. While I was preparing a hive (as my supply was now exhausted), they went off. Next day, about the same time, they returned and went into the parent hive. I do not know whether this is an uncommon occurrence or not.

I bought of L. J. Diehl, of Butler, Ind., six dollar queens, which came in good condition. All did well and produced a nice lot of well-marked bees. One queen came about the 10th of July, and was introduced the same

day. On August 15 she came off with a large swarm, that filled the hive full.

As there is much said about caging queens, I will state my plan for doing it; first, prepare a phial of some kind of essence, say, peppermint, and odorizer on hand. I take the frames, all or nearly all, out of the hive; or enough to find the queen, dispatch her, odorize all remaining in the hive, if any; and as you place the frames with the accompanying bees, back in the hive, spray them with the odorizer thoroughly, until all are returned to the hive, then spray the queen in like manner, and let her crawl down from the top, among the bees; shut up the hive and put it on the stand, and the job is done. I have never lost one in this way.

My crop of honey this season, from 22 colonies, spring count, is 2,500 lbs.; all comb honey, and all but about 200 pounds in one-pound sections.

I find I can secure fully one-third more honey from a colony facing the north than if facing the south: I find, also, that it makes a great difference what kind of a hive I use. With the Acme hive (my own invention) I can secure at least three times the amount of surplus that I can in the American hive. My hive is two stories, brood-nest below, surplus directly on the top, fitting the lower story nicely, and holding 36 one-pound sections. I have taken as high as 150 one-pound sections of honey from a colony that was a swarm hived as late as June 10 of the same year. Although I am partial to the Italian bee, I am sure the hive has more to do with the amount of honey received, than the kind of bees used, especially if faced to the north.

I winter my bees in the cellar only, and seldom lose any; I give no upward ventilation, all open below, as in the summer. I keep the room as dark as possible, and never disturb them after putting them away in November until the last of March or first of April, as the forwardness of the season may be.

Galva, Ill.

Prairie Farmer.

A Few Practical Suggestions.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

It is well at the close of the year, to review the past, and investigate the causes that led to success or failure of a project. Before undertaking a new venture, a person should be well posted in theory, and better yet, have some practical knowledge of its routine. In conversing lately with a young man who had been engaged several years in the cattle business in the far West, he remarked, "I have paid so dearly for the knowledge I have gained, that I want now to return, and engage in it again, and profit by what I have learned."

A lady once said to the writer, "I have spent \$600 during the past summer in the bee business, and have had no returns, and all I have to show for

it, is hives filled with foundations, a queen and a handful of bees, and they will all be dead before flowers bloom." This lady had read "Blessed Bees," a charming novelette, and became infatuated with the business, and was wiser in her own conceit, than old veterans, the recipients of many stings, while engaged in a hotly contested battle with infuriated bees. In Webster's spelling-book of our school-days, we used to read "experience keeps a dear school, but fools will not learn in any other."

The hand should be educated as well as the head, and practical lessons should be given in bee-culture, at all the agricultural colleges, as is now done in Michigan. Girls as well as boys, should be the recipients of instruction in bee-culture, poultry, dairy work, and also in the care of green-houses, and raising small fruits. Let them choose the one they prefer, and then be taught it theoretically and practically, in all its bearings. Girls educated thus, will develop into independent, self-reliant women, and will never shiver in a city's garret, if misfortunes overtake them.

How often do we meet women, fashionably educated, who cannot earn enough to keep soul and body together. They can play on the piano, embroider, paint china, etc., but cannot produce what is in demand in the world's market. Luxuries are enjoyed by the few, while all seek to obtain necessary comforts, such as honey, butter and small fruits, etc. We were at a church fair lately, and looked over the articles for sale, hoping to find something that we needed, but discovered nothing but an iron holder—all fancy, fancy. "All is vanity, saith the preacher." There was plenty of darned lace, and a few mittens, but the backs of them and wrists, were all open work, and would be of little use on a cold day.

One zero day last week, we met on the sidewalk a lady and a little girl, who was a foundling left at her door some five years ago. The lady said, "this child is not old enough to go to school, and I want to give her a chance, so I am taking her to the dancing academy to learn to appear well, for it is all in appearance now-a-days you know."

Peoria, Ill.

Convention Notices.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Temperance Hall, Freeport, Stephenson county, Ill., on January 16 and 17, 1883.

JONATHAN STEWART, Sec.
Rock City, Ill.

The Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Andover, Ohio, to hold their annual convention, on the second Wednesday and Thursday of February, 1883.

C. T. LEONARD, Sec.

The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its Fifth Annual Convention at McKinney, Collin Co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17th and 18th, 1883; at the residence of Hon. W. H. Andrews.

The following committees have been appointed, and the programme arranged for the next meeting, by the executive committee; viz: on Resolutions; Apiarian Supplies and Exhibits; Subjects for Discussion; and Arrangements, to receive and entertain those in attendance from abroad.

Programme.—President's Address. Subject—State and National Conventions.

Subjects for general discussion:

Essays.—The "Coming Bee," W. H. Andrews. Honey plants, Native Horseminths, different varieties, Wm. R. Howard. "Extracted vs. Comb Honey," W. K. Marshall, D. D. "Bee-Moth," W. H. Andrews. "The Queen Bee, her nature and habits," Wm. R. Howard. "The different races of bees in America; their relative value to apiculture," W. K. Marshall, D. D.

Other essays are promised, and a general good time is anticipated. Ample arrangements are made to accommodate those from a distance. Those wishing to place anything on exhibition or correspond with the committee of arrangements, will be promptly attended to, by addressing, W. H. Andrews, President, McKinney, Collin Co., Texas. All other correspondence to the Secretary. We would be pleased to have any one propound questions of interest for discussion, as we have found great interest, as well as valuable information gained by the discussion of questions contributed to our "Question Box."

WM. R. HOWARD, Sec.
Kingston, Texas.

The annual meeting of the Mahoning Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Berlin Center, Mahoning Co., O., in the Town Hall on Friday and Saturday the 19th and 20th of January, 1883. All bee-keepers are invited to attend and send essays, papers, implements, or any thing of interest to the fraternity. A full attendance is requested of all who are interested. In fact, the meetings will be so interesting that you cannot afford to miss them. We expect a lecturer from abroad on the evening of the 19th.

L. CARSON, Pres.

The annual meeting of the Champlain Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Middleburg, Vt., on Thursday, January 18, 1883, at 10 a. m.

T. BROOKINS, Sec.

The Southeastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their annual meeting in the courthouse at Ann Arbor, Jan. 20, 1883. All are invited.

H. D. CUTTING, Pres.
G. J. PEASE, Sec., Ann Arbor.

Articles for publication must be written on a separate piece of paper from items of business.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Bees Buried in the Snow.

My bees had a nice flight on November 20, after I had them snugly packed in prairie hay, and they went into winter quarters with an abundance of stores, and, for the past three weeks, they have been under a big snow drift; nearly the entire 11 colonies are covered out of sight. I have adopted the plan of Mrs. Harrison, of Peoria, Ill., and am letting them remain entirely quiet until the warm rays of the spring sun shall call them out. I did not work for honey last season so much as I did for increase of bees, so I only took off a small amount of honey, but as I have mentioned once before I had 11 good healthy colonies ready for winter quarters, from 1, commencing one year ago last August. Our winter, so far, has been very pleasant and favorable for bees, and we hope to see the little fellows come through all right.

W. W. EASTMAN.

Yankton, Dakota, Jan. 6, 1883.

Bees Winter Better than Other Stock.

I commenced last spring with 50 colonies; increased to 90, and obtained 3,000 lbs. of honey, one-half extracted, I might have obtained one-third more, could the bees have had full attention. I use the premium section box. After reading James Heddon's article, I think, from my experience, he is nearly right. I find by cutting the premium section box down to 4x5½x1¼ inches, outside measure, I can use my money racks without much loss in changing them. My bees seem to be wintering well. I have thus far lost but few in wintering, say about 3 per cent. since I have been keeping bees. I winter them in the barn cellar; have about as much ventilation as I would give a calf or pig, to make them comfortable. I have everything stripped from the brood chamber but the blanket, and pile them up 5 feet deep; in fact, if I could winter my other stock as safely and cheaply as the bees, I would do much better.

JOS. WOOD.

Anamosa, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1883.

He Lived with His Bees.

I put into winter quarters 33 colonies; one queen proved to be a worthless drone layer. I lost 2 queens, which gave me 2 queenless and weak colonies, and 20 in fair condition. The season was uncommonly wet and cold up to June 28, at which time "the silver lining of the clouds" made themselves visible, and, at that time, I had the blues in earnest, but when the season had ended and I could count 48 colonies, and over 4,000 lbs. of honey, of which three-fifths at least was comb in 2-lb. sections, I could say from experimental knowledge that honey (especially in large quantities) is good for the blues. I did not get anything like all that could have been taken, for money matters were very close with me, in one sense, but

not in the other; I could not quite reach it, therefore my bees were idle, considerable of the time, and then it cost me considerable of honey to ascertain that my drones were not of that kind that actively participated in the building of comb and the sealing up of honey. For my success the past season I want to extend both hands to Mr. Doolittle, for I attribute much of it to his series of articles, which I followed as closely as I could, and the balance to a hard season's work; in fact, as some one has remarked, "I lived with my bees," and I could add that I can do that better than most men, for I have no one else to live with, but, for the fear that it would be taken as an advertisement, I will omit it. I have three objections to the BEE JOURNAL: 1st, it does not come often enough; 2d, there is not enough of it, when it does come; and 3d, when I get it, I have to stop everything else until I have read it.

E. F. CASSELL.

Illinois City, Ill., Jan. 9, 1883.

Poor Locality for Bees.

I am located in a very poor section of country for bees. My surplus honey in the comb was 390 lbs., extracted, 110 lbs. The beeswax I have not weighed. I had 10 colonies in the spring, and 29 this fall. Several colonies are short of stores.

B. H. WESTLAKE.

Sycamore, Ill., Jan. 10, 1883.

The Past Season's Returns.

Statement of past season's returns from my 116 colonies, spring count: Increase 24, mostly by dividing, and obtained on an average, spring count, 30 lbs. per colony. I have 138 colonies now nicely tucked up in chaff, for their long winter nap.

J. M. FRANCE.

Auburn Corners, Pa., Jan. 4, 1883.

From a Lady Bee-Keeper.

From 43 colonies, spring count, we took 4,100 lbs. of honey, about one-half comb honey in 1 and 2-pound sections, and increased to 84, mostly by natural swarming. They are in good condition for wintering. We winter in the cellar and have good success; it is dry and well ventilated. The flow of honey was great, and the amount would have been far greater could they have been run for extracted honey. A great deal is said about tin and wood separators for surplus honey. I use starters and have the hive set right and have no use for them.

S. L. VAIL.

Coal Creek, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1883.

A Good Market for Honey.

I have taken this poor season, over 3,000 lbs. from less than 30 colonies of bees. I retail at the following prices: White clover comb, in 2-lb. sections, glassed, 25 cts. per lb.; raspberry and golden rod, same; buckwheat, 20 cts. Extracted, of all kinds, 20 cents. I get the sections back again, free of cost. They are kept so clean that they can be used again another season. Honey is very scarce in the city of Troy. I think I may safely say that there is not 500 lbs. outside of my

honey in the city. It is very cold here, 5 degrees below zero to-day. My bees, 85 colonies, are in winter quarters, insured for \$850 against fire.

Troy, N. Y.

G. H. ADAMS.

Amateur's Report.

I am an amateur in bee-keeping. I had 2 good colonies last spring; increased to 5, and obtained 200 lbs. of extracted honey. I sold all I had to spare at 18 cents per lb. I think this is doing well.

R. CRAWFORD.

Patterson, N. J., Jan. 6, 1883.

Value of Good Comb Foundation.

In the spring of 1882 I had 5 colonies of Italian bees and obtained from them 25 swarms and about 820 lbs. of surplus honey, all in sections. This gives me 30 good colonies, all in good condition, for winter and spring; every hive being well supplied with honey, bees, and bee-bread. The above result being obtained by supplying every swarm with combs, saved from colonies that I lost in former years, and the above was what convinced me more than anything else, of the value of good comb foundation.

C. F. NEUBERT.

Bryant, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1883.

Are Bees Taxable?

Please answer the following questions through the BEE JOURNAL.—1. Are bees taxable property? 2. Do assessors generally assess bees? Last year mine were assessed, while those in other townships were not.

D. M. DIERDORFF.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1883.

[If bees are property of value, there can be no doubt of their being taxable property. However, quite a number of assessors omit them, and hence they are not uniformly taxed.—ED.]

An Average of 100 lbs. per Colony.

The year just closed has been favorable to the bee-keepers here. The honey crop has been good, making an average yield of 100 lbs. of extracted honey to the colony in my apiary. The early part of the season of 1882 was very disastrous on account of rains and cold weather in May; many colonies of bees starved and there was an almost total destruction of the brood. But soon after, sweet clover came into bloom, and this, with the honey dews, again gave the bees a start, and they were in good condition when the fall bloom came on and gathered honey rapidly. Bees went into winter quarters in good condition.

LEE EMRICK.

Harrisville, Mo., Jan. 10, 1883.

How to use Small Sections.

In reading the various opinions about the best way to get half-pound sections of honey, the thought came into my mind, why not have the comb built in a large frame and capped over? Then, cut into pieces the right size and shape to exactly fill the section, put them in a frame or case and give them to a good colony of bees to

clean up and make fast to the section. This would be no more work than to put the foundation into the sections, and all nice combs of honey could be used up in this way. If I have any sections made for one-half pound, they must be $4\frac{1}{4}$ one way so they can be put into the same clamp on hives, and the same crate for market—with pound sections. This will save any extra fixtures. The extra amount of labor to get the half-pound section will absorb a large share of the extra receipts. Yours for progressive bee-keeping,
L. C. WHITING.
East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 11, 1883.

Which Race of Bees?

I send you a bee in this letter and would like you to state in the BEE JOURNAL to which race it belongs. I bought a colony last spring from a farmer in a box hive; they are all about this size, some a little thicker. But I do not think they are very good, for they have not obtained any surplus honey since I had them.

ED. LASALLE.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 11, 1883.

[The bee was all mashed up and it is difficult to say, yet it looks very much like one of the large brown bees of the South.—ED.]

Colorado and Bee-Keeping.

I clip the following from Pomeroy's *Democrat*, issued at Denver, Col., Jan. 6, 1883: "The second annual meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will convene in the rooms of the Horticultural Society, next Saturday, for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of other important business pertinent to the occasion." Colorado, the youngest commonwealth in the American Union, the centennial State, proudly boasts of her wealth in minerals, yet has leisure to cultivate bees. The flora of her mountains and canyons must be utilized, as well as her deep, hidden treasures.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

Peoria, Ill.

My "Bee Business" in 1882.

In April, 1882, I had 61 colonies and by inserting empty combs in center of the hives every few days, I succeeded in getting all colonies very strong by May 1st. But the most precious queen of all in the world to me (my wife) was taken sick at that time, so, of course, the bees were neglected. Many colonies had limited supplies, and, when I stopped feeding and caring for them, they dwindled rapidly. One colony starved to death. My wife died on May 21st, and for a few days after that I still paid no attention to the bees, so, in reality, my bee season began June 1st, with 60 colonies in only ordinary condition. They were not so strong on the last day of May as they were on the last day of April. From June 1st I gave my whole time to the bees and as they had no "gap" in their business, I had no holidays till frost came. I had a great many swarms but "doubled up" persistently

all through the season. I hived as many as 6 swarms that clustered together all in one hive, or rather in 3 hives tiered up. By doubling, and tiering up for room, I only increased from 60 to 130. I obtained 2,773 lbs. of comb honey, and 7,402 lbs. of extracted honey, making a total of 10,175 lbs. I only used 30 lbs. of comb foundation and paid \$18 for hired help.

C. W. MCKOWN.

Gilson, Ill., Jan. 8, 1883.

Frames across the Entrance.

MR. EDITOR:—Please give me your views, through the BEE JOURNAL, on the plan of placing frames crosswise of a hive instead of lengthwise? Where can we obtain half-pound sections? I have my bees packed on a summer stand, in sawdust, and, so far, they are doing splendidly. I see some objection to the Syrian bees on account of their restless disposition. I have one colony of Syrians and I find them quieter than any others. Days that other bees will fly, they remain perfectly quiet.

E. W. THURSTON.

Hagerstown, Ind., Dec. 29, 1882.

[The half-pound sections can be obtained of the dealers in apiarian supplies. Within a few weeks you will find many of such, advertised in the BEE JOURNAL.

Some like to have the frames across the entrance, but nearly all bee-keepers prefer the ends to come to the entrance. It is more convenient for the bees coming home loaded to get to the desired place of deposit. It, however, is quite an unimportant matter, and, but for the sake of uniformity, might be subject to the notion of the apiarist.—ED.]

A Swarm Filled its Hive in 9 Days.

I had 6 colonies in 1881; bought 4; and lost 1 by queenlessness in March. They have increased to 29. Several gave 3 swarms each, and one gave 4 swarms. A swarm that came out on July 18, filled its hive in 9 days. I obtained from them 500 lbs. of honey besides the increase.

D. WATTERSON.

Roscoe, Ill., Jan. 8, 1883.

The Use of Separators.

Seeing that there is a diversity of opinion in regard to the use of separators, in obtaining comb honey, I will give what little experience I have had in trying to obtain comb honey in marketable shape, without the use of separators. In 1881, I tried two hives without the use of separators. One of them has twenty-four sections filled full of foundation. I got four boxes that could be glassed, the rest of them were either bulged or the comb built into each other so badly that the sections could not be separated without breaking the honey badly. Of the other hive, 27 sections, only 8 could be glassed and fit to be put on the market. In the season of 1882 I had no

better success than the year before, so I do not want any more box honey without using separators. I have always used tin separators until the last season. In the spring of 1882 I bought a very nice lot of wooden separators of C. VanEaton, and I believe they are a great improvement. They make the entrances to the boxes larger and the bees enter the boxes more readily, and being wood they are warmer than tin, and the bees will cluster in the sections in cool weather a good deal quicker than they will where metal is used. Such has been my experience during the past season. I shall give them a more thorough trial next season, and shall use the wood separators almost exclusively. L. DUNSMORE.

Livonia, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1883.

Feeding in Winter.

Last fall I bought a colony of bees in a bee hive; they did not have much honey and I commenced to feed them. Cold weather came on soon after, and I put them in the cellar; the thermometer standing about 40°. I put some honey over them in the hive, but they do not move around, and their honey is almost gone. Now, how will it do to put them in a warm room?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 9, 1883.

[It might do to put the colony in a room just above the freezing temperature, and feed the bees with some hot syrup made of coffee A sugar. This they will store in convenient cells for use, as they need it.—ED.]

Another Step Higher.

In reply to that article in the BEE JOURNAL on "Another Advance Step," to prepare young men who desire to become scientific apiarists. For a young man to do this, he should work in the apiary at least three years, in order to qualify himself in all the branches and be able to handle any apiary. I was an apprentice 3 years and have made several mistakes that have cost me from \$300 to \$500 each, besides coming very near discouraging me in bee culture. If a man wants to qualify in the business he should work under some of the best talent in the country for awhile, and, after that, they should continue to practice and study. Practice is better than all the book learning a man can get. I would not take an apprentice for less than three years, and a man that cannot spend that time should not handle bees at all. It has taken me six years to get where I am, and I consider that I am in advance of my instructor, Mr. J. W. Lindley, who had a large apiary when I commenced and my means were limited. I have 112 colonies of bees in good condition. I advise all to commence business right and they will then know what they are doing.

CHAS. FOLLETT.

Osage, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1882.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ADVERTISING RATES for 1883.

20 cents per line of space, each insertion,

For either the Weekly or Monthly Editions.

A line of this type will contain about 8 words; TWELVE lines will occupy ONE-INCH of space. Transient Advertisements payable in advance. Editorial Notices, 50 cents per line.

SPECIAL RATES.—Advertisements will be inserted in both Weekly and Monthly editions, at the following prices, if wholly paid in advance:

SPACE.	One month	Two months	Three months	Six months	One Year.
1 in. 12 lines	10.00	18.00	25.00	38.00	50.00
2 in. 24 lines	20.00	32.00	40.00	60.00	80.00
3 in. 36 lines	25.00	40.00	50.00	75.00	100.00
4 in. 48 lines	32.00	50.00	65.00	90.00	125.00
5 in. 60 lines	40.00	60.00	75.00	110.00	150.00
6 in. 72 lines	45.00	70.00	80.00	130.00	175.00

For the Weekly alone, 20 per cent. less than the above rates. On yearly advertisements, payments may be made quarterly, but must be in advance.

Advertisements withdrawn before the expiration of the contract, will be charged the full rate for the time the advertisement is inserted.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

225 West Madison Street., Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

The American Express Company money order system is the cheapest, safest and most convenient way of remitting small sums of money. Their rates for \$1 to \$5 are 5 cents; over \$5 to \$10, 8 cents. They can be purchased at any point where the company have an office, except Canada, and can be made payable at any one of the company's 4,000 offices.

For safety, when sending money to this office get either a post office or express money order, a bank draft on New York or Chicago, or register the letter. Postage stamps of any kind may be sent for amounts less than one dollar. Local checks are subject to a discount of 25 cents at Chicago banks.

Emerson Binders—made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are lettered in gold on the back, and make a very convenient way of preserving the BEE JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent, post-paid, for 75 cents, for the Weekly; or for the Monthly, 50 cents. They cannot be sent by mail to Canada.

Attention is called to our new and liberal advertising rates for 1883.

Local Convention Directory.

1883. *Time and Place of Meeting.*
- Jan. 16.—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis. at Freeport. J. Stewart, Sec.
- 18, Champlain Valley, at Middleburg, Vt. T. Brookins, Sec.
- 19, 20.—Mahoning Valley, at Berlin Centre, O. L. Carson, Pres.
- 20.—S. W. Mich. at Ann Arbor. G. J. Pease, Sec. Ann Arbor.
- Feb. 3.—Northern Ohio, at Norwalk, O. Wm. Hoyt, Sec.
- 8.—Maine State, at Dexter. C. T. Leonard, Sec.
- 14, 15.—N. E. Ohio and N. W. Pa., at Andover. E. Stevenson, Sec.
- March 13.—Lorain Co., at Elyria, Ohio. O. J. Terrell, Sec. N. Ridgeville, O.
- April 5.—Utah, at Salt Lake City. Dr. A. B. Mason, Sec. N. Ridgeville, O.
- 17, 18.—Texas State, at McKinney. Wm. H. Howard, Sec.
- May 11.—Iowa Central, at Winterset. J. E. Pryor, Sec.
- , —Texas State Convention, at McKinney. Dr. W. H. Howard, Sec.
- Sept. 12-14.—Tri-State, at Toledo, Ohio. Thomas G. Newman, Sec.
- Oct. 17, 18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill. O. B. Goodno, Sec. Carson City, Mich.
- 9, 10.—Northern Mich. at Sheridan, Mich. H. D. Cutting, Sec. Clinton, Mich.
- Dec. 5-6, Michigan State, at Flint.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

Subscription Credits.—After sending subscriptions to this office, we would respectfully ask every one to look at the label on the wrapper of the next two papers, and there they will find the credit indicated thus: Those who have paid for the first six months of this year will find "June 83" after their names. Those who have paid for the whole year will find "Dec. 83" on their papers. The credit runs to the end of the month indicated.

The credit given on THAT LABEL is a sufficient notification of subscriptions due and receipt for payments made. If not so indicated within two weeks after sending money to us, you may be sure something is wrong, and should write to us about it. It will save annoyance and trouble if our subscribers will give this matter due attention.

Constitutions and By-Laws for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

James Vick.—From the appearance of Vick's *Floral Guide*, which is on our desk, we should judge that the young Vicks are "chips of the old block," as the *Floral Guide* with its lithographed cover is handsome enough for the parlor table. It is printed on the best of paper, has three colored plates of flowers and vegetables, and full of useful information. Those who send 10 cents for it cannot be disappointed, as the plates alone are worth the amount. Address, as in past years, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the **American Bee Journal** and any of the following periodicals, one year, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage is prepaid by the publishers.

	Publishers' Price.	Club
The Weekly Bee Journal,.....	\$2 00..	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture (A.I. Root) 3 00..	2 75	
Bee-Keepers' Magazine (A.J. King) 3 25..	3 00	
Bee-Keepers' Exch'ge (Honk & Peet) 3 00..	2 75	
Bee-Keepers' Guide (A.G. Hill).....	2 50..	2 35
Kansas Bee-Keeper.....	2 00..	2 40
The 6 above-named papers.....	6 35..	5 50

The Weekly Bee Journal one year and Prof. Cook's Manual (bound in cloth) 3 25..	2 75
Bees and Honey, (T. G. Newman) " 2 75..	2 50
Binder for Weekly Bee Journal.....	2 75.. 2 50
Apiary Register for 100 colonies	3 50.. 3 00
Apiary Register for 200 colonies	4 00.. 3 50

The **Monthly Bee Journal** and any of the above, \$1 less than the figures in the last column.

The Apiary Register.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy and commence to use it.

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....	1 50
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....	2 00

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable ones.

May we ask you, dear reader, to speak a good word for the BEE JOURNAL to neighbors who keep bees, and send on at least one new subscription with your own? Our premium, "Bees and Honey," in cloth, for one new subscriber to the Weekly, or two for the Monthly, besides your own subscription to either edition, will pay you for your trouble, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the BEE JOURNAL to a new subscriber, and progressive apiculture to another devotee.

Postage stamps, of one, two or three cent denomination, accepted for fractional parts of a dollar; but money is preferred.

Bee Pasturage a Necessity.—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

Renewals may be made at any time; but all papers are stopped at the expiration of the time paid for, unless requested to be continued.

Our Premiums for Clubs.

Any one sending us a club of two subscribers for 1883, for the Weekly, with \$4, will be entitled to a copy of Bees and Honey, in cloth, postpaid.

For three subscribers, with \$6, we will send Cook's Manual, in paper, Emerson's Binder for the Weekly, or Apiary Register for 50 colonies.

For four subscribers, with \$8, we will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or Apiary Register for 100 colonies.

For five subscribers, with \$10, we will send the Apiary Register for 200 colonies, Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, Root's A B C of Bee Culture, or an extra copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year.

To get any of the above premiums for the Monthly BEE JOURNAL send double the number of subscribers, and the same amount of money.

Honey as Food and Medicine.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, the new pages being devoted to new Recipes for Honey Medicines, all kinds of cooking in which honey is used, and healthful and pleasant beverages.

We have put the price of them low to encourage bee-keepers to scatter them far and wide. Single copy 6 cents, postpaid; per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, \$4.00. On orders of 100 or more, we print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc., (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them). This alone will pay him for all his trouble and expense—enabling him to dispose of his honey at home, at a good profit.

The time for the usual winter rush of correspondence is here, and we wish to impress upon all our patrons the necessity of being very specific, and carefully to state what they desire for the money sent. Also, if they live near one post office, and get their mail at another, be sure to give us the address we already have on our books.

When writing to this office on business, our correspondents should not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either portion of the letter. The editorial and business departments are separate and distinct, and when the business is mixed up with items for publication it often causes confusion. They may both be sent in one envelope but should be written on separate pieces of paper.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.
Monday, 10 a. m., January 15, 1882.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

Quotations of Cash Buyers.**CHICAGO.**

HONEY—The supply of extracted honey is fully up to the demand. My quotations are: 7c. for dark and 8c. for light, delivered here.
BEESWAX—Is quite scarce. I am paying 27c. for good yellow wax, on arrival; dark and off colors, 17@22c.

AL. H. NEWMAN, 923 W. Madison St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY—The demand is good for extracted in barrels as well as in glass jars and tin buckets; arrivals are fair. The demand is fair for comb honey, which, however, is not cheap enough to make trade lively. Extracted brings 7@10c. on arrival; comb honey, 14@20c.
BEESWAX—Is scarce and brings 20@27c. on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Quotations of Commission Merchants.**CHICAGO.**

HONEY—January month, and still there is a large surplus of comb honey on the market. Prices are weak owing to large offerings, and anxiety on the part of shippers and holders here to realize on the product. Extracted honey is steady, but the demand is light.

We quote: white comb honey, in 1@2 lb. sections, 17@18c. Dark comb honey, hardly any demand. It is held at 12@15c. Extracted—White brings from 9@10c.; dark, 8@9c.; kegs, half-barrels and casks bring about same price.

BEESWAX—Yellow, 30@32c.; dark, 27@28c.
R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—Business in this line has been extremely dull the past week. Quotations are little more than nominal.

White comb, 17@20c.; dark to good, 11@13@14c.; extracted, choice to extra white, 8@9@10c.; dark and candied, 7@8c.

BEESWAX—We quote 25@28c.
STEARN & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY—Dull. Comb, at 16c. for large or hard to 19@20c. for choice bright in small packages; extracted at 8@9c.; strained, 6@7c.; choice, in smaller quantities, brings more.

BEESWAX—Prime bright steady at 27@28c.
W. T. ANDERSON & Co., 117 N. Main Street.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY—Has changed in price a very little, we find it necessary to sell all grades about 1 cent per lb. less. Best white, in 1 lb. sections, 20@21c. per pound; in 2 lb. sections, 18@20c. Extracted is very dull indeed, hardly any sale.

BEESWAX—Scarce, 28@30c.
A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

NEW YORK.

HONEY—There is only a moderate supply of choice to fancy white clover honey, and prices are still held firmly, though the demand is not large. Buckwheat and extracted honey continue slow.

We quote: White clover, first quality, 1 lb. boxes, 25c.; 2 lb. boxes, 23@25c.; buckwheat, 1 lb. boxes, 20c.; 2 lb. boxes, 18c. Extracted, white, 11@12c.; dark, 8@9c.

BEESWAX—The supply has been light and prime lots held a shade higher.

Western pure, 30@31c.; southern, pure, 31@32c.
D. W. QUINBY, 105 Park Place.

BOSTON.

HONEY—Our market is fairly active. We quote: 3/4 lb. sections at 30c.; 1 lb. sections, 22@25c.; 2 lb. sections, 20@22c. Extracted, 10c. per lb. Good lots of extracted are wanted in kegs or barrels.

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Attention is called to a few changes in our clubbing list for 1883, as given on this page. Those interested will please take notice.

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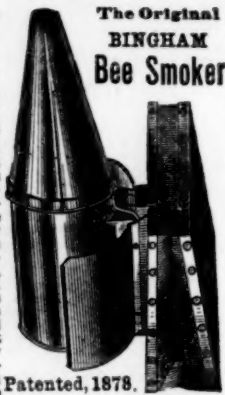
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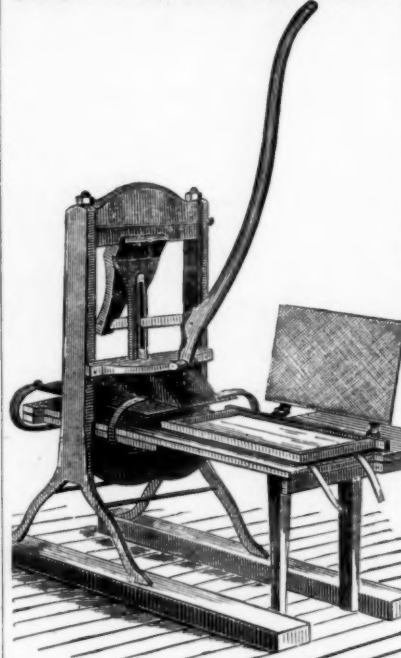
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